FOUR NEW SPECIES OF *HECALAPONA* (HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE) FROM BRAZIL AND PERU[1]

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ABSTRACT: Four new species of *Hecalapona, H. parela* n.sp., *H. virella* n. sp., *H. delara* n.sp. and *H. denella* n.sp. are described from Brazil and Peru.

DESCRIPTORS: New Brazil and Peru *Hecalapona* (Homoptera: Cicadellidae)

The genus *Hecalapona* was described by DeLong and Freytag (1975) who treated 39 species including *Gypona vittulata* Stal. DeLong (1975) described three species from Panama. Four new species from Brazil and Peru are described at this time.

Hecalapona parela n.sp.

(Figs. 1-5)

Length of male 7mm., female unknown. Crown more than three-fourths as long as basal width between eyes. Ocelli distinctly nearer anterior than posterior margins of crown. Color dull yellow, tinted with orange.

Male genitalia with plates four times as long as median width, apex rounded. Style with apical half more slender and curved dorsally. Aedeagal shaft blunt at apex, a slender process arising at base and contiguous with shaft on ventral margin to near apex, bends latero-ventrally subapically; protruding portion about one-third length of shaft. Pygofer narrowed and bluntly rounded at apex.

Holotype male Viscosa Brazil, December 1929 in DeLong collection.

Hecalapona virella n.sp.

(Figs. 6-10)

Length of male 6.5mm., female unknown. Crown strongly produced three-fourth as long at middle as basal width between eyes. Color greenish yellow, a small black spot at middle length of pronotum behind each eye, and a black spot at end of middle claval vein on commissure.

Male genitalia with plates more than three times as long as median width, apices rounded. Style with blade gradually narrowed to slender ventrally recurved apex, tip extending basad. Aedeagal shaft appearing slender in lateral view slightly broadened medially, apex curved dorsally, with a pair of short subapical spine-like processes at two-thirds length of shaft. Pygofer narrowed apically, roundly, bluntly pointed at apex;

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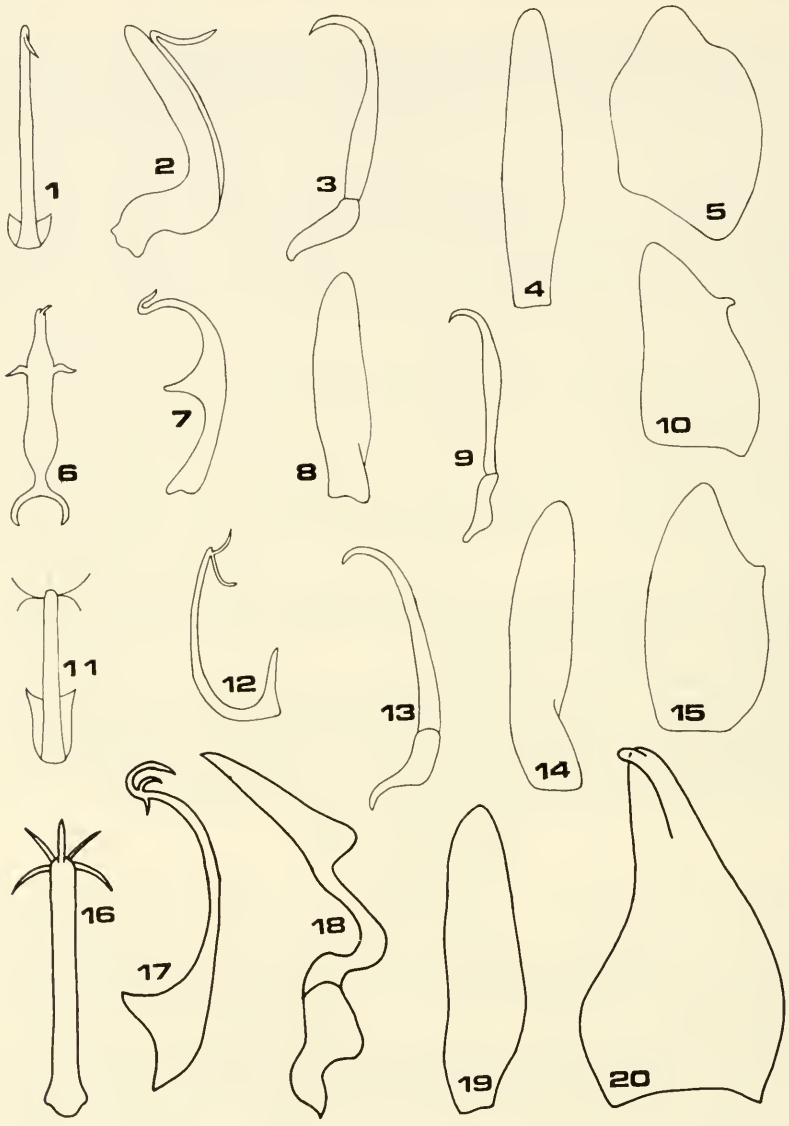

Figures 1-5 *H. parela* n.sp. 1– aedeagus ventrally, 2 – aedeagus laterally, 3– style laterally, 4 – plate ventrally, 5– pygofer laterally. Figs. 6-10 *H. virella* n.sp. 6 – aedeagus ventrally, 7 – aedeagus laterally, 8 – plate ventrally, 9 – style laterally, 10 – pygofer laterally. Figs. 11-15 *H. delara* n.sp. 11 – aedeagus ventrally, 12 – aedeagus laterally, 13 – style laterally, 14 – plate ventrally, 15 – pygofer laterally. Figs. 16-20 *H. denella* n.sp. 16 – aedeagus ventrally, 17 – aedeagus laterally, 18 – style laterally, 19 – plate ventrally, 20 – pygofer laterally.

ventral margin with a short blunt tubercle at two-thirds length of pygofer.

Holotype male Vicosa Brazil Dec. 1, 1929. E. Hambleton coll. Paratypes 5 ♂ same as holotype; 1 ♂ same except 10-14-29, 2 ♂ same except 10-18-29: 1 ♂ same except 9-17-29; 1 ♂ same except Dec. 1929.

Hecalapona delara n. sp.

(Figs. 11-15)

Length of male 6.5mm., female unknown. Crown strongly roundedly produced, more than half as long as basal width between eyes. Ocelli closer anterior than posterior margin. Color dull yellow, a black spot at one half length of pronotum behind each eye.

Male genitalia with plates about four times as long as median width, apices rounded. Style with apex broadly curved dorsally. Aedeagal shaft blunt apically with a pair of subapical bifid processes. The processes are almost apical, extend laterally, and the apical portion is slightly longer than the ventral portion, curving caudad. The ventral branch curves basad. Pygofer with a slight blunt tubercle on ventral margin at two-thirds its length beyond which the apical portion is narrowed, apex bluntly pointed.

Holotype male Viscosa Brazil, December 13, 1929 in the DeLong collection.

Hecalapona denella n.sp.

(Figs. 16-20)

Length of male 8.5mm., female unknown. Crown produced, rounded, not quite as long at middle as basal width between eyes. Ocelli about equidistant between anterior and posterior margins. Color dull to golden yellow.

Male genitalia more than three times as long as median width. Style with blade recurved then narrowed before the apical half which is abruptly broadened then gradually narrowed to a bluntly pointed apex. Aedeagus with five apical processes, a median process which curves caudad then basad, a pair of straight processes extending from apex caudolaterally and a slightly subapical pair which are a little longer, extending laterally and curving basad. Pygofer with apical portion narrowed, apex narrow, blunt, rounded. A narrow process arising at three-fourth length of pygofer, on ventral portion, extends slightly beyond apex dorsally and is narrow and rounded at apex.

Holotype male Lorata, Ucayali R. Yarina Cocha, Peru, XII-23-1953, Peter Hocking, in the Chicago Field Museum Collection.

LITERATURE CITED

DeLong, Dwight M. and Paul H. Freytag. 1975. Studies of the Gyponinae: A new genus *Hecalapona* and thirty eight new species. Jour. Kans. Ent. Soc. 48: 547-579.

DeLong, Dwight M. 1976. Three new species of *Hecalapona* (Homoptera: Cicadellidae) from Panama. Jour. Kans. Ent. Soc. 49: 364-366.

Stal, C. 1854. Nya Hemiptera Ofr. Svenska. Vet. Akad. Forh. 11: 231-255.

PROCEEDINGS OF A.E.S. MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

The October 1977 meeting was held Thursday, 13 October, in the Entomology Department at the University of Delaware, Newark. The meeting began at 7:45 p.m. with 8 members and 8 visitors present.

President Boyd introduced Millard (Bill) Davis a natural historian and writer. Bill's newest book is *The Near Woods.* R.W. Rust, Recording Secretary, presented a synoptic review of the Council's activities since the last membership meeting. These included the status of a possible new agreement with the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the change of membership meetings to the 2nd Thursday of October, November, February, March and April, changes in membership dues and subscription rates and the publishing of the membership meeting proceedings.

Insect Notes – Charles Mason, Corresponding Secretary, reported finding a large concentration of *Hermisia lucians* (Stratiomyidae) larvae in his compost pile. 100-200 individuals were collected from a small section ($.25m^2$) of the heap. Howard Boyd reported that late season tiger beetle collecting in the New Jersey Pine Barrens had produced 2 species, *Cicindela repanda* and *C. tranquebarica.* Bill Davis observed that yellowjackets, *Vespula* species, visited only empty wine and beer bottles at a mixed glass recycling center in central New Jersey. Wayne Lord observed a skunk, *Mephitis mephitis,* dig up and eat the contents of a *Vespula maculifrons* nest.

Meeting Presentation – Dr. Paul P. Shubeck from Montclair State College, N.J., presented an illustrated talk on Ecological Studies of Carrion Beetles (Coleoptera: Silphidae) and Methods of Trapping Them. Dr. Shubeck discussed his research with the seasonal distribution and movement patterns of the seven most common carrion beetles found in central New Jersey. These are *Silpha americana, S. noveboracensis, S. inaequalis, Necrodes surinamensis, Nicrophorus orbicollis, N. tomentosus* and *N. pustulatus.* He also reported on an 8 month study of all carrion visiting beetles which included species in the families Silphidae, Leptodiridae, Staphylinidae, Histeridae, Nitidulidae and Scarabaeidae. His presentation was followed by a lengthy discussion period. Coffee and donuts were provided by the Department of Entomology and Applied Ecology, University of Delaware. Meeting adjourned 9:30 p.m.

The November membership meeting was held Thursday, 10 November 1977 in the Entomology Department at the University of Delaware. The meeting began at 8:00 p.m., President Boyd presiding, with 8 members and 2 visitors present.

William Day, Chairperson of the Nominating Committee, presented the slate of candidates for the 1978 election: President – H.P. Boyd, Vice President – D. Otte, Treasurer – J. Freese, Recording Secretary – R.W. Rust, Corresponding Secretary – C.E. Mason.

Meeting Presentation – C. Mason introduced the evening's speaker Dr. Landis Doner, Eastern Regional Research Center, Agricultural Research Service, U.S.D.A. Dr. Doner spoke on "Determination of Type of Plant Sources (C_3 vs. C_4) by Examination of Honey." Dr. Doner presented an interesting talk on the process of how the honeybee converts nectar to honey and the complex nature of honey as compared to other simple sugars. He also explained the problems of detecting adulterated honey or the production of fake honeys with corn syrup and invert syrup and how the identification of the nectar source by measuring the isotope ratios of ^{13}C to ^{12}C or C_3 vs. C_4 plants can provide a 99.9% validity test. He pointed out the use of the C_3 vs. C_4 test for other plant sugar products, maple syrup, vanilla, etc. Coffee and donuts were served following the meeting. Meeting adjourned 9:05 p.m.

Richard W. Rust, Recording Secretary